Specimen Question **Annexure-XL**

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

QP-FSL-2024 **Question Booklet No.**

FORENSIC PHOTOGRAPHY

Test Booklet Series

A

PAPER—III

Time Allowed : 1 Hour 30 Minutes **Maximum Marks : 150**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet ***does not*** have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or questions etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.

2. Write your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.

3. This Test Booklet contains **150** questions. Each question comprises of four responses (answers) within as (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should select the response which you feel is the most ***correct*** and mark it on the OMR Answer Sheet.

4. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate **OMR Answer Sheet** provided. Also read the directions in the **OMR Answer Sheet**. Fill in all the entries in the OMR Answer Sheet ***correctly***. **DO NOT WRITE/MARK ANYTHING EXCEPT IN THE SPACE PROVIDED FOR IT,** failing which your OMR Answer Sheet ***shall not*** be evaluated.

5. **Count** the number of **questions attempted** carefully and write it down in the space provided **in the OMR Answer Sheet**.

6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the **OMR Answer Sheet** and the examination has concluded, **you should hand over** to the Invigilator **only the OMR Answer Sheet (in original). You are permitted to take away 2nd Copy of the OMR Answer Sheet and Test Booklet**.

7. Each question carries 1 mark.

8. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.

9. **Penalty for wrong answers :**

   THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

   (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, 0·5 mark of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

   (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

   (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

10. **"Mobile phones, calculators, IT gadgets, smart watch and any other electronic devices such as Bluetooth etc. are not allowed inside the premises where the examination is being conducted. Any infringements of these instructions shall entail disciplinary action including ban from future examinations."**

SEAL

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. What is the primary purpose of forensic photography?
   (A) To capture artistic images of crime scenes
   (B) To document evidence and the crime scene
   (C) To create images for media and press releases
   (D) To provide personal identification photos for suspects

2. Which of the following is the most important factor in forensic photography?
   (A) High resolution
   (B) Proper lighting
   (C) Artistic composition
   (D) Camera brand

3. In forensic photography, which of the following is the most commonly used camera type?
   (A) Large-format film cameras
   (B) DSLR (Digital Single-Lens Reflex) cameras
   (C) Disposable cameras
   (D) Polaroid cameras

4. What is the 'rule of thirds' in forensic photography?
   (A) A method of arranging evidence in the center of the frame
   (B) A technique for framing a shot by dividing the image into nine equal parts
   (C) A guideline for taking pictures of crime scene evidence at different times
   (D) A rule that applies only to photographing victims in a crime scene

5. Which camera setting is most important for forensic photography in low-light conditions?
   (A) Shutter speed
   (B) Aperture (f-stop)
   (C) ISO sensitivity
   (D) White balance

6. What is the ***correct*** order of photographs to be taken at a crime scene?
   (A) Detailed shots first, then overall shots
   (B) Overall shots first, then detailed shots
   (C) Evidence photographs first, then overall shots
   (D) Victim photographs first, then evidence photographs

7. _____ is an electromagnetic energy which travels with the speed of 186000 miles per second.
   (A) Light
   (B) Energy
   (C) Rays
   (D) Radiation

8. A camera with a single lens that is used for both viewing the scene and taking photographs of it in order to prevent parallax is
   (A) polaroid still
   (B) SLR camera
   (C) digital camera
   (D) reflex camera

9. Which of the following controls the amount of light that passes through the lens?
   (A) Lens
   (B) Lens mount
   (C) Mirror
   (D) Lens diaphragm

10. What type of camera is recommended in most cases while taking forensic photos?

(A) 35 mm

(B) Digital

(C) Polaroid

(D) Colposcope

11. What type of lighting is commonly used in forensic photography to minimize shadows and preserve details?

(A) Flashlight lighting

(B) Side lighting

(C) Diffused lighting

(D) High-intensity lighting

12. Which of the following is a primary advantage of using a DSLR camera in forensic photography?

(A) Better low-light performance compared to film cameras

(B) Lower cost of equipment and maintenance

(C) Ability to use film for image storage

(D) Absence of a viewfinder

13. What does 'reflex' in Single-Lens Reflex (SLR) refer to?

(A) The camera's ability to adjust focus automatically

(B) The mirror system that reflects light from the lens to the viewfinder

(C) The camera's automatic exposure system

(D) The process of transferring images to a computer

14. Why is it important to use a tripod while taking forensic photographs with a SLR or DSLR camera?

(A) To avoid camera shake and ensure sharpness in the image

(B) To improve color accuracy

(C) To increase the exposure time automatically

(D) To enhance the contrast of the image

15. Which camera setting is most commonly used in forensic photography to ensure the sharpest and most detailed images?

(A) A high ISO setting

(B) A low ISO setting with a small aperture (high f-stop)

(C) A low ISO setting with a large aperture (low f-stop)

(D) A high ISO setting with a fast shutter speed

16. Which of the following best describes the effect of camera movement in forensic photography?

(A) It enhances image clarity by increasing the depth of field

(B) It can blur the image by compromising the quality and evidential value of the photograph

(C) It allows for better focus on distant objects in low-light conditions

(D) It has no impact on the quality or effectiveness of the photograph

17. What is the primary function of light in forensic photography?

(A) To create shadows that highlight evidence

(B) To illuminate the scene and reveal details that might be otherwise invisible

(C) To blur background objects for focus on evidence

(D) To enhance the color of objects for better visibility

18. What is the effect of using oblique lighting in forensic photography?

(A) It reduces shadows and flattens the image

(B) It emphasizes surface details and texture by casting long shadows

(C) It brightens the scene uniformly

(D) It improves color accuracy

19. Which of the following is the primary purpose of using ultraviolet (UV) or infrared (IR) light in forensic photography?

(A) To capture more vivid colors

(B) To reveal details not visible under normal light conditions such as latent fingerprints or body fluids

(C) To eliminate background noise

(D) To enhance the brightness of the image

20. What is 'digital forensic photography'?

(A) Photography taken with cameras used for criminal portraits

(B) The use of digital cameras and software to capture, enhance and preserve evidence

(C) Photography that is used for social media posts

(D) Photography taken using traditional film techniques

21. Photomicrography is the process of taking photograph through

(A) microscope

(B) filter

(C) close-up lens

(D) microfilm

22. What is the term used to describe the technique of photographing a crime scene from various angles to show its context and spatial relationships?

(A) Evidence photography

(B) Overview photography

(C) Macro photography

(D) Mid-range photography

23. Which of the following is the primary piece of metadata associated with digital photos?

(A) EXIF data

(B) Pixel size

(C) File extension

(D) Compression ratio

24. What is 'steganography' in the context of digital forensics?

(A) The process of altering image pixels to hide information

(B) The process of analyzing file formats

(C) The technique of encrypting digital images

(D) The use of digital watermarks for image authentication

25. Which of the following is ***not*** a common type of digital evidence collected in forensic photography?

(A) Crime scene photographs

(B) Fingerprints on physical objects

(C) Images stored on a suspect's digital device

(D) Surveillance camera footage

26. What is the significance of metadata in digital forensic photography?

(A) It helps to edit the photo

(B) It contains information about the photo's origin including time, location and device used

(C) It reduces the file size of the image

(D) It helps to create to backup of the photo

27. Which of the following is a challenge while using digital photography in forensic investigations?

(A) Digital photography cannot be altered

(B) The ease of editing digital photographs makes them prone to tampering

(C) Digital cameras provide too much detail

(D) Digital photographs are difficult to store

28. Which of the following is a primary use of radiography in forensic science?

(A) Identifying fingerprints on a surface

(B) Detecting internal injuries in living victims

(C) Analyzing the structure of bones and teeth for identification purposes

(D) Capturing photographic evidence of crime scenes

29. What is the primary advantage of using BMP format in forensic photography?

(A) High compression ratio

(B) Lossless quality

(C) Small file size

(D) Compatibility with most software

30. What is the primary use of photogrammetry in forensic photography?

(A) To analyze fingerprints

(B) To reconstruct crime scenes

(C) To capture high-resolution images of suspects

(D) To analyze the chemical composition of materials

31. In forensic photogrammetry, what does the term 'overlap' refer to?

(A) The area covered by multiple cameras during the shoot

(B) The overlap of photos taken from different angles to ensure accuracy

(C) The repetition of photographs from the same angle

(D) The similarity between evidence in photos

32. What is the primary challenge of using photogrammetry in forensic investigations?

(A) The inability to capture detailed textures

(B) The requirement for expensive software and equipment

(C) The difficulty of capturing measurements in challenging environments

(D) The need to create multiple photographic copies for legal documentation

33. What is the significance of capturing 'raw' images (unprocessed) in forensic photography?

(A) Raw images have better resolution than processed images

(B) Raw images are more easily manipulated in post-processing

(C) Raw images preserve more data and detail which is crucial for evidence integrity

(D) Raw images are easier to store and organize than processed images

34. What is primary purpose of photogrammetry in forensic science?

(A) To identify suspects in criminal cases

(B) To measure and document the dimensions of a crime scene

(C) To capture the facial features of a suspect

(D) To create 3D models of crime scenes or objects

35. What is the advantage of using 3D photogrammetry in forensic investigations?

(A) It allows for high-quality color photographs

(B) It provides an interactive and measurable representation of the scene

(C) It is easier to use than traditional photography

(D) It is cheaper and faster than other forms of forensic photography

36. Which BMP file characteristic is most relevant for forensic photography?

(A) Large file size

(B) High resolution

(C) Inability to be edited

(D) Color accuracy

37. Which of the following software tools is most commonly used for analyzing the metadata of digital photographs in forensic photography?

(A) Photoshop

(B) ExifTool

(C) GIMP

(D) Lightroom

38. Which of the following is a key purpose of using forensic software to analyze digital images in criminal investigations?

(A) To improve image resolution

(B) To identify the authenticity of the image

(C) To increase the file size of the image

(D) To add color enhancements to the image

39. What is the purpose of forensic photogrammetry in accident reconstruction?

(A) To create a timeline of events

(B) To accurately measure the positions and speeds of vehicles

(C) To analyze the emotional state of witnesses

(D) To identify the cause of death

40. In the context of forensic photography, which of the following is a key advantage of using a robust digital watermark?

(A) It enhances the image's visual appearance

(B) It can survive intentional manipulation or cropping

(C) It reduces the image's file size

(D) It speeds up the image loading time

41. What is the primary purpose of digital watermarking in forensic photography?

(A) To enhance the resolution of an image

(B) To securely identify and authenticate the image source

(C) To compress the image file size

(D) To apply special effects to the image

42. Which type of watermarking is most useful for detecting tampering in a forensic image after it has been manipulated?

(A) Fragile watermark

(B) Robust watermark

(C) Visible watermark

(D) Self-embedding watermark

43. In forensic photography, which file format is preferred over JPEG for preserving image quality and integrity?

(A) PNG

(B) GIF

(C) TIFF

(D) BMP

44. Which of the following is a characteristic of the JPEG file format in forensic photography?

(A) Lossless compression

(B) Lossy compression

(C) High color accuracy

(D) Large file size

45. In forensic photogrammetry, what is the purpose of the 'control points' in a scene?

(A) To define the boundaries of the crime scene

(B) To provide accurate locations for scaling and measurements

(C) To identify the presence of witnesses

(D) To focus the camera on key areas

46. What is a potential challenge while using digital watermarking in forensic photography?

(A) The watermark can be removed through image editing software

(B) The watermark can make the image look blurry or distorted

(C) Watermarks can interfere with image resolution

(D) Digital watermarking is not effective in low- light images

47. In forensic photography, why is it essential to use uncompressed formats like BMP over compressed formats like JPEG?

(A) JPEG files are easier to edit

(B) BMP files have better color representation

(C) JPEG compression can remove critical image details

(D) BMP files are smaller in size than JPEG files

48. Why is TIFF a preferred format for forensic photography?

(A) TIFF images can be easily compressed without loss of data

(B) TIFF format allows the images to be altered without leaving traces of modifications

(C) TIFF is a lossless format ensuring that image quality is preserved without compression artifacts

(D) TIFF files are smaller in size compared to JPEG files

49. Microphotography is especially useful in the forensic analysis of which type of evidence?

(A) Bloodstains

(B) Shoes and tire tracks

(C) Tool marks and surface impressions

(D) Microscopic evidence like hair and fibers

50. Which of the following best describes photomicrography in forensic science?

(A) The study of photographic equipment

(B) The process of capturing images of objects under high magnification

(C) The use of infrared imaging to identify hidden evidence

(D) The enhancement of digital images for clearer visibility

51. Which optical filter would most likely be used to capture details in infrared photography for forensic analysis?

(A) Blue filter

(B) Red filter

(C) Green filter

(D) Infrared filter

52. Which type of microscope is most commonly used in forensic photomicrography for examining fibers and hairs?

(A) Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)

(B) Compound light microscope

(C) Polarizing microscope

(D) Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM)

53. Which of the following is most crucial while photographing a crime scene?

(A) Using an expensive camera with high-resolution capabilities

(B) Ensuring all photos are taken from a single perspective

(C) Capturing both wide-angle and close-up photographs of evidence

(D) Manipulating evidence to improve the quality of the image

54. In forensic photography, what is the main advantage of using metadata in image file like TIFF?

(A) Metadata can store the photographer's signature

(B) Metadata helps in identifying the location, time and date the image was taken

(C) Metadata can be used to alter the image's content

(D) Metadata allows for compression of large image files

55. What is the role of polarizing microscope in forensic photomicrography?

(A) To analyze the chemical composition of materials

(B) To magnify the image of fibers and hairs

(C) To eliminate surface glare and enhance contrast

(D) To provide 3D imaging of evidence

56. Which type of microscope is often employed for the analysis of gunshot residue (GSR) in forensic photomicrography?

(A) Confocal microscope

(B) Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)

(C) Fluorescence microscope

(D) Polarizing microscope

57. What is the primary purpose of raw forensic photography in criminal investigations?

(A) To provide artistic interpretations of crime scenes

(B) To document the crime scene accurately and impartially

(C) To create a detailed narrative for the media

(D) To highlight evidence for a courtroom presentation

58. Which of the following is the primary purpose of forensic photography at a crime scene?

(A) To document the physical evidence and the scene for legal purposes

(B) To enhance the appearance of the crime scene for the public

(C) To capture the facial features of the suspects involved in the crime

(D) To create visual effects for a crime investigation documentary

59. What is the action of light while passing a transparent object?

(A) Absorbed

(B) Reflected

(C) Transmitted

(D) Refracted

60. _____ is an art or science which deals with reproduction of image through the action of light.

(A) Photography

(B) Printed copy

(C) Evidence

(D) Microfilm

61. In forensic photography, which of the following deals with photographic objects that are invisible such as blood, fingerprints and fibres using reflected or fluorescent?

(A) UV

(B) X-ray

(C) IR

(D) Radiation

62. Which of the following best describes the purpose of midrange photography in forensic documentation?

(A) To capture the overall scene with an details visible

(B) To show a close-up view of a specific piece of evidence

(C) To provide a context that connects the scene to specific evidence

(D) To focus only on the victim's injuries

63. What is the primary purpose of adjusting the aperture in forensic photography?

(A) To control the depth of field

(B) To adjust the image contrast

(C) To control the shutter speed

(D) To control the exposure time

64. What is the ***correct*** method of photographing a crime scene?

(A) Take a few close-up pictures to avoid wasting film

(B) Only photograph evidence that is easily visible

(C) Photograph the scene in its entirety followed by detailed close-ups of specific evidence

(D) Focus only on the victim and surrounding area

65. Which type of radiation has a wavelength between 0·01 and 0·03 nanometers or millimicrons and is produced by passing an electric current through a special type of vacuum tube?

(A) X ray

(B) Ultraviolet

(C) Infrared

(D) Heat wave

66. What is the overall view of the scene of the crime that shows direction and location of the crime scene?

(A) General view

(B) Medium view

(C) Close-up view

(D) Extreme close-up view

67. Which aperture setting would provide a shallow depth of field in forensic photography?

(A) f/2·8

(B) f/16

(C) f/11

(D) f/22

68. In forensic photography, what effect does adjusting the focus have on an image?

(A) It changes the exposure time

(B) It alters the brightness of the image

(C) It ensures the subject is sharp and clear

(D) It controls the contrast of the image

69. Why is it important to use a tripod in forensic photography while adjusting aperture and focus?

(A) To prevent the lens from moving out of focus

(B) To maintain consistent focus and exposure between shots

(C) To increase the depth of field

(D) To allow for faster shutter speeds

70. Which of the following is the primary purpose of using side lighting in forensic photography?

(A) To reduce the shadows and provide even illumination

(B) To emphasize textures such as tool marks or blood spatter

(C) To capture detailed close-up images of fingerprints

(D) To brighten dark areas without causing overexposure

71. Which of the following is the primary goal of close-up forensic photography?

(A) To provide a general overview of a crime scene

(B) To capture detailed, high-resolution images of evidence

(C) To create artistic representations of crime scenes

(D) To document the location of the crime scene

72. Which camera setting is most important for achieving sharp focus in close-up forensic photography?

(A) Aperture (f-stop)

(B) ISO

(C) White balance

(D) Shutter speed

73. What is the primary purpose of using ultraviolet (UV) light in forensic photography?

(A) To reveal hidden fingerprints

(B) To enhance visible light images

(C) To capture details of bloodstains under normal light

(D) To photograph documents under normal lighting conditions

74. Which type of forensic evidence is commonly photographed using UV light to identify biological fluids?

(A) Hair samples

(B) Bloodstains

(C) Bullet casings

(D) Gunshot residue

75. Which of the following is a key challenge while using 3D documentation at crime scenes?

(A) The high cost of 3D modeling software

(B) Difficulty in preserving environmental conditions

(C) Managing large amounts of data generated by 3D scanning equipment

(D) Limited ability to capture fine details

76. What is one key advantage of using bird's-eye view photography in large outdoor crime scenes?

(A) It can capture fine details of physical evidence

(B) It provides a clear view of the scene's layout and evidence positioning

(C) It allows for better close-ups of victim injuries

(D) It can document only the central part of the scene

77. What is the primary purpose of high-speed photography in forensic investigations?

(A) To capture slow motion of events that occur too fast for the human eye to perceive

(B) To document events for legal proceedings

(C) To record the precise moment of an incident

(D) To capture low-light environments

78. Which type of radiation is primarily used in radiography for forensic investigations?

(A) Alpha radiation

(B) Beta radiation

(C) Gamma radiation

(D) X-rays

79. Which of the following is a key feature of UV forensic photography equipment?

(A) Standard flash for increased brightness

(B) UV light source for illumination

(C) Green filter for better contrast

(D) A wide aperture for increased exposure

80. Why is forensic photography important in radiographic imaging?

(A) It helps to interpret the radiographs

(B) It ensures accurate radiograph exposure

(C) It documents the positioning of the body for legal purposes

(D) It provides evidence of radiation safety practices

81. In 3D forensic documentation, what is a 'point cloud'?

(A) A collection of 3D points that represent the surfaces of objects in space

(B) A digital representation of the crime scene in 2D

(C) A method of photographing a crime scene from different angles

(D) A technique for identifying fingerprints from a scene

82. What should be done if the evidence is particularly fragile (e.g., a piece of hair or a small piece of broken glass) while photographing it in a close-up forensic setting?

(A) Photograph it from a distance to avoid disturbing it

(B) Use a high ISO setting to capture the image quickly

(C) Handle the evidence with care and document it *in situ* without disturbing it

(D) Use bright lighting to highlight the fragile evidence

83. What is the primary advantage of using infrared (IR) photography in forensic investigations?

(A) It captures images in total darkness

(B) It can reveal hidden or latent evidence not visible in regular light

(C) It provides better color reproduction than visible light photography

(D) It reduces the need for additional lighting in crime scene photography

84. Why is it important to ensure that a forensic photographer is using proper IR equipment while capturing evidence?

(A) To ensure that the images can be legally used in the court

(B) To maintain the proper color reproduction of the crime scene

(C) To avoid capturing irrelevant information in the image

(D) To prevent the destruction of physical evidence

85. What is the primary goal of trick photography?

(A) To capture real-world events in a realistic manner

(B) To create illusions and surreal images through manipulation

(C) To capture scientific phenomena

(D) To record evidence for legal purposes

86. In high-speed photography, what is the main function of strobe lights?

(A) To provide continuous illumination

(B) To produce a single flash of light for each frame

(C) To slow down the motion

(D) To enhance the color of the image

87. Which of the following techniques is most commonly used in trick photography?

(A) Forced perspective

(B) ISO adjustment

(C) White balance correction

(D) Depth of field adjustment

88. What is 'light painting' in trick photography?

(A) Using natural light to create shadow effects

(B) Using slow shutter speeds to capture moving light sources

(C) Painting with light on a canvas before taking a photograph

(D) Changing the light settings in post-production

89. In forensic radiography, what is the primary risk while using X-ray imaging?

(A) Distortion of the evidence due to radiation exposure

(B) Injury to the victim during the imaging process

(C) Exposure to radiation for the technician and subject

(D) Difficulty in interpreting radiographic images

90. Which of the following best describes the role of radiography in the examination of skeletal remains?

(A) To identify the age of the person at the time of death

(B) To detect fractures or trauma that might not be visible on the surface

(C) To determine the cause of death based on bone structure

(D) To collect DNA evidence from bones

91. Which of the following is commonly used in forensic microphotography to examine trace evidence such as fibers or gunshot residue?

(A) Optical microscope

(B) Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)

(C) Digital camera

(D) Infrared camera

92. Which of the following is a key advantage of using aerial photography in forensic investigations?

(A) It provides high-resolution images of small areas

(B) It allows for the documentation of a large scene from a single perspective

(C) It eliminates the need for ground-level photography

(D) It is more cost- effective than traditional ground-based photography

93. What is the main limitation of using 3D documentation in forensic investigations?

(A) It can only be used for certain types of crimes

(B) It requires a large amount of time and resources to process

(C) It is not admissible in court

(D) It cannot capture dynamic scenes

94. Why is bird's-eye view photography important in forensic documentation?

(A) It offers a direct close-up of the evidence

(B) It provides an aerial view to show spatial relationships and scene layout

(C) It highlights the smallest details of a crime scene

(D) It focuses primarily on the victim's wounds

95. What is the most important factor to consider while capturing midrange and bird's-eye view photographs at a crime scene?

(A) The use of a high-end camera

(B) Proper lighting and angles to ensure clarity and context

(C) The presence of bystanders in the photographs

(D) The artistic value of the composition

96. What is the primary purpose of midrange forensic photography?

(A) To show the details of a single piece of evidence

(B) To document the overall crime scene

(C) To capture the surrounding environment of the crime scene

(D) To establish the identity of a suspect

97. What is the significance of timestamps in forensic videography?

(A) To help in editing the footage

(B) To provide a reference for the exact time an event occurred

(C) To create visual interest in the footage

(D) To reduce the size of the video file

98. What is the role of lighting in forensic videography?

(A) To create dramatic effects for the viewer

(B) To ensure that the scene is visible and details are captured clearly

(C) To hide certain aspects of the crime scene

(D) To obscure sensitive information

99. Which of the following is an important aspect of a forensic videographer's equipment?

(A) A camera with low resolution

(B) A tripod to stabilize shots

(C) An editing software suite

(D) A microphone to record the videographer's thoughts

100. Why is it important to avoid altering the original video footage during forensic videography?

(A) To create a more engaging video for viewers

(B) To ensure the video remains legally admissible as evidence

(C) To reduce the storage space required for the footage

(D) To make the video more aesthetically pleasing

101. Which of the following is a key advantage of using video in forensic investigations?

(A) It allows for the concealment of sensitive information

(B) It can capture events in real-time and preserve evidence for future use

(C) It eliminates the need for physical evidence collection

(D) It speeds up the investigative process significantly

102. Which of the following is the primary purpose of CCTV image enhancement in forensic investigation?

(A) To make the image look aesthetically pleasing

(B) To improve the visibility of important details in the image

(C) To reduce the file size of the footage

(D) To change the lighting and contrast of the scene

103. In the context of digital videography, what does 'keying' refer to?

(A) Adjusting exposure

(B) Removing the background to isolate subjects

(C) Correcting colors

(D) Creating a time-lapse video

104. Which of the following is a typical application of color grading in videography?

(A) Adjusting the exposure to enhance brightness

(B) Correcting the lighting in a video

(C) Creating a specific visual mood or style

(D) Enhancing the sharpness of a video

105. What is the purpose of time and date stamps on forensic video recordings?

(A) To add aesthetic details to the video

(B) To track the movement of suspects

(C) To provide a chronological record of when the video was captured

(D) To improve the video resolution

106. What is the primary function of a video camera in forensic photography?

(A) To capture high-resolution still images

(B) To record video evidence for analysis

(C) To measure the distance between objects

(D) To generate 3D images of a crime scene

107. Which of the following techniques is most commonly used in forensic photography to enhance CCTV footage for better visibility of key details such as facial features or license plates?

(A) Histogram equalization

(B) Pixel averaging

(C) Morphological processing

(D) Data compression

108. Which type of photography is typically used for capturing latent fingerprints at a crime scene?

(A) Infrared photography

(B) Black and white photography

(C) Ultraviolet (UV) photography

(D) Reflective light photography

109. Which of the following is the best method to capture a footprint at a crime scene?

(A) Taking a close-up photograph with a standard camera

(B) Using a flash without any adjustments

(C) Using a scale in the photograph

(D) Using infrared photography

110. Which of the following ***would not*** be ideal for photographing footprints at a crime scene?

(A) A digital camera with high resolution

(B) A smartphone camera with manual controls

(C) A camera with a wide-angle lens for close-up shots

(D) A camera with a macro lens for detailed impressions

111. While photographing fingerprints at a crime scene, what is the most important principle to maintain?

(A) Keep the lighting as bright as possible to avoid shadows

(B) Maintain a uniform scale and distance for all prints

(C) Focus on capturing as many prints as possible in one shot

(D) Take photos from different angles to avoid distortion

112. Which camera setting is most critical while photographing forensic evidence such as fingerprints?

(A) Aperture

(B) ISO

(C) Shutter speed

(D) White balance

113. What is the primary role of forensic photography in crime scene investigations?

(A) To document the crime scene and evidence in a way that can be used in court

(B) To analyze the physical properties of evidence

(C) To collect physical evidence like fingerprints and DNA

(D) To preserve the integrity of the crime scene

114. What role does forensic photography play in documenting ballistic trajectory in a shooting investigation?

(A) It captures the position of the weapon used

(B) It helps to determine the exact time of the shooting

(C) It assists in visualizing the angle and path of the bullet

(D) It measures the bullet's velocity

115. Why is the 'jukta pose' important in forensic photography?

(A) It is used to determine the angle of a gunshot wound

(B) It helps investigators to reconstruct the position of a body at the time of death

(C) It provides a clear image for media release

(D) It allows photographers to measure the distance between objects at a crime scene

116. What should be avoided in the background of forensic ballistic photographs?

(A) Other pieces of evidence

(B) Ruler or scale

(C) Overhead lighting

(D) Distorted angles

117. Which of the following statements is ***true*** regarding the use of a flash in forensic photography of ballistic evidence?

(A) A flash should never be used

(B) A flash should only be used in indoor settings

(C) A flash can create reflections that obscure details

(D) A flash is always required to illuminate the evidence

118. Which of the following is a key characteristic of forensic ballistics photography?

(A) The photographs are intended for use only in investigative reports

(B) The photos should have minimal enhancements or alterations to maintain integrity

(C) The photographs are mainly for public presentation

(D) The photos should be taken from a single and standardized angle

119. The 'jukta pose' in forensic photography is most associated with

(A) a posture adopted by the victim during the crime

(B) the position of the deceased body at the time of discovery

(C) a staged photograph for media purposes

(D) the manner in which weapons are placed in a crime scene photograph

120. Which of the following is the most important factor while photographing gunshot wounds in a forensic investigation?

(A) Lighting

(B) Background

(C) Focus

(D) Scale and measurement markers

121. What is the primary purpose of photographing gunshot residue (GSR) on a victim or suspect?

(A) To establish the angle of the shot

(B) To identify the weapon used

(C) To document the position of the shooter

(D) To preserve potential evidence for later analysis

122. While photographing gunshot wounds, which of the following angles is recommended for documenting the entrance wound?

(A) Directly perpendicular to the wound

(B) Diagonal angle

(C) At an oblique angle

(D) Multiple angles including a perpendicular shot

123. What role does forensic photography play in documenting ballistic trajectory in a shooting investigation?

(A) It captures the position of the weapon used

(B) It helps to determine the exact time of the shooting

(C) It assists in visualizing the angle and path of the bullet

(D) It measures the bullet's velocity

124. Why is a ruler or scale important in forensic ballistics photography?

(A) To ensure the image is properly focused

(B) To accurately depict the size of gunshot residues

(C) To provide a sense of distance between the victim and the shooter

(D) To accurately measure the size of ballistic evidence (e.g. wounds, bullet holes)

125. Which of the following microscopes is most commonly used for forensic microphotography?

(A) Light microscope

(B) Scanning electron microscope (SEM)

(C) Transmission electron microscope (TEM)

(D) Confocal microscope

126. Which of the following is a key feature, the forensic experts look for in shoe prints?

(A) Only the tread pattern

(B) The manufacturer label

(C) Wear patterns and damage

(D) The color of the shoe print

127. While photographing ballistic evidence at a crime scene, which of the following is a first critical step?

(A) Take wide-angle photographs of the entire crime scene

(B) Secure the weapon and ammunition before photographing

(C) Photograph evidence from a close-up perspective first

(D) Identify the exact number of bullet holes before photographing

128. Which of the following is the first step in a computer forensic investigation?

(A) Recovering deleted files

(B) Documenting the crime scene

(C) Securing the evidence

(D) Analyzing the suspect's computer

129. What does 'chain of custody' refer to in computer forensics?

(A) The process of decrypting encrypted data

(B) The documentation of every individual who has handled the evidence

(C) The method of backing up data

(D) The process of recovering deleted files

130. Which of the following tools is commonly used in computer forensics to recover deleted files?

(A) EnCase

(B) Wireshark

(C) CCleaner

(D) Bitdefender

131. While photographing biological evidence at a crime scene, which of the following is the most important to ensure the image is useful in court?

(A) Use of high- quality lenses

(B) Proper lighting to avoid shadows

(C) Include rulers for scale reference

(D) Use black and white film to reduce distractions

132. What is the role of a 'control' photograph in forensic biology photography?

(A) To provide a reference for lighting conditions

(B) To show the overall crime scene and context

(C) To capture biological evidence under the same lighting conditions for comparison

(D) To ensure the photographer's safety

133. Which of the following biological materials can be detected with the use of luminol during forensic photography?

(A) Blood

(B) Hair

(C) Skin cells

(D) Plant material

134. What is the primary purpose of forensic photography in chemical analysis?

(A) To collect physical evidence from a crime scene

(B) To create permanent records of chemical evidence

(C) To analyze chemical substances

(D) To provide witness testimonies

135. In forensic photography, what role does a scale or ruler play while documenting chemical evidence?

(A) To estimate the weight of chemical substances

(B) To measure the volume of chemicals

(C) To provide a reference for the size and scale of the chemical evidence

(D) To increase the brightness of the photograph

136. What type of camera settings are commonly adjusted in forensic photography to capture chemical evidence accurately?

(A) White balance, aperture and shutter speed

(B) Flash intensity and ISO

(C) Focal length and color temperature

(D) All of the above

137. How does forensic photography assist in the analysis of toxicology samples?

(A) By documenting the chemical composition of the sample

(B) By recording the size and location of containers that may hold toxic substances

(C) By creating a visual record of the sample's condition at the crime scene

(D) By determining the toxicity level of substances at the scene

138. What is the role of a 'crime scene log' in forensic photography?

(A) To record the photographer's creative process

(B) To document the time and details of evidence collection

(C) To ensure that the photographer is licensed

(D) To keep track of the photographer's camera settings

139. Which of the following is an example of direct evidence in a forensic investigation?

(A) A fingerprint matching the defendant

(B) A witness testifying about what they saw at the crime scene

(C) A blood sample showing DNA evidence

(D) A photograph of the crime scene

140. In which of the following cases, forensic evidence is typically most crucial?

(A) Civil cases involving contract disputes

(B) Criminal cases involving allegations of theft or embezzlement

(C) Criminal cases involving violent crimes like murder or sexual assault

(D) Traffic violations

141. Which of the following best explains the concept of 'admissibility' of forensic photographs in court?

(A) Photographs must be taken by a certified forensic photographer

(B) Photographs must be relevant, authentic and not prejudicial

(C) Photographs must be taken only in black and white for clarity

(D) Photographs must be submitted by a law enforcement officer

142. Which of the following is the primary legal principle governing the admissibility of forensic evidence in court?

(A) The Frye Standard

(B) The Daubert Standard

(C) The Miranda rule

(D) The Exclusionary Rule

143. What is the purpose of the 'chain of custody' in forensic science?

(A) To ensure that the evidence is stored securely

(B) To document who handled the evidence from collection to presentation in court

(C) To prove the innocence of the defendant

(D) To guarantee that evidence was tested by a qualified forensic expert

144. What is the first step in the forensic photography process for digital evidence?

(A) Collecting the devices

(B) Securing the crime scene

(C) Taking images of the digital evidence

(D) Transferring digital evidence to a secure storage medium

145. Why is it important to photograph digital evidence from multiple angles?

(A) To provide a better artistic interpretation of the evidence

(B) To ensure comprehensive documentation of the evidence from different perspectives

(C) To make the image more visually appealing

(D) To conceal sensitive information from public view

146. Which of the following is ***true*** regarding the use of photographs in court?

(A) Forensic photographs can be used as evidence without verification

(B) The photographer's credentials are irrelevant as long as the photograph is clear

(C) Forensic photographs must be accompanied by a chain of custody to be admitted as evidence

(D) Only video recordings not photographs are admissible in court

147. Under which rule is photographic evidence usually admissible in court?

(A) The Federal Rules of Evidence (FRE)

(B) The Fifth Amendment

(C) The Rule of Discovery

(D) The Right to Privacy Act

148. What role does forensic photography play in the investigation of digital evidence?

(A) It documents the crime scene and the digital evidence as it is found preserving the context and integrity of the evidence

(B) It is used solely to capture a suspect's personal digital information

(C) It is used only for capturing images of the digital device not the evidence

(D) It is used to encrypt digital evidence for secure transmission

149. Which of the following best describes the primary legal role of forensic photography in criminal investigations?

(A) To provide artistic representations of crime scenes

(B) To document physical evidence for court admissibility

(C) To capture high-resolution images for research purposes

(D) To record witness testimony

150. What is the primary purpose of forensic photography in digital evidence collection?

(A) To provide artistic representation of the crime scene

(B) To capture the digital evidence in its original state for legal proceedings

(C) To improve the resolution of evidence for analysis

(D) To document the suspects involved in the crime

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